



## Inspection Report

SANDRA ESPEY  
TOM ESPEY

Customer ID: 5667  
Certificate: 43-A-2354  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Jun-22-2011

### 2.40 (b) (2)

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

- (b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
- (1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;
  - (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;
- \*\*\*\*

A male Pekingese, microchip #4342073658, was observed with his left pupil larger than the right pupil. The center of the left eye also had a cloudy appearance. The licensee had not consulted with a veterinarian about this condition on this dog. This could be a sign of an injury or another medical condition. The licensee must have this dog examined by a veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and treatment plan.

A female Pekingese, microchip# 494B0B4531, was observed with a lump, approximately the size of a ping-pong ball, on her abdomen. The licensee had not consulted with a veterinarian about this condition on this dog. This could be a medical condition that requires medical attention. The licensee must have this dog examined by a veterinarian for a proper diagnosis and treatment plan.

The licensee must provide the inspector with documentation of the outcome of these examinations, preferably in writing, upon request.

A dirty bottle of Dextrose was found inside of a sheltered facility, which the licensee stated she uses on the dogs. The top of this bottle, where the medicine is withdrawn from, was crusted and caked with dirt and grime. This dirty bottle could contaminate the product inside of the bottle, the needle that is used to withdraw the medicine, and subsequently harm the animals. The expiration date of this medication was unreadable. Licensee must ensure that all medications maintained and used on animals are kept clean to protect the health of the animals.

A bottle of Amoxi-drops was found inside of a sheltered facility ready for use on the dogs. When asked when the licensee had reconstituted this medicine she said that it had been longer than two weeks. According to the directions on the bottle this medicine should be discarded after two weeks of being

#### Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Date:  
Jun-27-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:  
Jun-30-2011

Title:



## Inspection Report

reconstituted. Expired medications may be contaminated, may not work as expected, and could harm the animals. All medications used on the animals must not be expired in order to protect the health of the animals. Licensee must ensure that all medications maintained for and used on the animals are not expired at all times. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.  
To be corrected by: 29 June 2011

### 3.1 (a)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

\*\*\*\*

There were at least nine dogs allowed to roam free on the premises. These dogs consisted of the same breed type that is used by the licensee for the breeding. These dogs may become injured and may spread disease and pests to the other contained animals. The licensee must provide these dogs with an enclosure that must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering. The licensee must ensure that all animals are provided with an enclosure that protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering at all times.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

### 3.1 (c) (1) (i)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface;

\*\*\*\*

In at least 2 enclosures within a sheltered facility, affecting 4 dogs, the hinges of the inside/outside access doors have become rusted. This rust does not allow for proper sanitization to occur during the cleaning process and can become structurally unsound if the rust is let to continue. The licensee must repair or replace these hinges so that sanitization can occur. The licensee must establish and maintain a program that ensures all surfaces within the housing facilities are free of excessive rust at all times.

To be corrected by: 6 July 2011

### 3.1 (c) (1) (ii)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or

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Jun-27-2011

#### Received By:

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Date:

Title:

Jun-30-2011



## Inspection Report

soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

(ii) Be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

\*\*\*\*

In the outdoor section of a sheltered enclosure, housing 1 dog, there was a pipe, near the ground level, that had rusted through creating sharp edges. In an outdoor enclosure, housing 2 dogs, there were sharp points from some screws penetrating through a wooden support structure, at a level where the dogs could come in contact with them. In an indoor facility, an enclosure housing 2 young dachshund puppies, there was a broken wire on the floor of the enclosure pointing upward into the enclosure. These sharp edges and points could injure the dogs. The licensee must repair or replace these sections to prevent the dogs from being injured. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are free of jagged edges or sharp points that may injure the animals at all times.

This affects 5 dogs

To be corrected by: 29 June 2011

### 3.1 (c) (3)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

##### (c) Surfaces

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

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In at least 2 enclosures, affecting 4 dogs, within a sheltered facility there is a build up grime on the inside/outside access doors. The licensee must remove the grime and clean these access doors. The licensee must ensure that hard surfaces with which the dogs come in contact with are spot-cleaned daily and sanitized at least once every two weeks (or more often if necessary). All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

### 3.1 (f)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be

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Jun-30-2011





## Inspection Report

properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, or animal areas.

\*\*\*\*

Around the entire perimeter of 1 outdoor enclosure, affecting 3 dogs, there is an accumulation of feces, bedding and debris. This accumulation of material is an attractant to pests and rodents which could transmit diseases to the animals within and near the enclosure. The licensee needs to remove this accumulation of feces, bedding and debris from around the perimeter of this enclosure, and needs to establish and maintain a program that will ensure the facility is provided regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks.

To be corrected by: 25 June 2011

### 3.3 (e) (1)

#### SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

(e) Surfaces. (1) The following areas in sheltered housing facilities must be impervious to moisture:

- (i) Indoor floor areas in contact with the animals;
- (ii) Outdoor floor areas in contact with the animals, when the floor areas are not exposed to the direct sun, or are made of a hard material such as wire, wood, metal, or concrete; and
- (iii) All walls, boxes, houses, dens, and other surfaces in contact with the animals.

\*\*\*\*

In an outdoor section, of a sheltered facility affecting 3 dogs, the wooden support beam was no longer impervious to moisture. When the inspector applied water it soaked into the wooden surface and did not bead up or run off. In an indoor section, of a sheltered facility affecting 2 dogs, a wooden door had been scratched and/or chewed to the point that the wood was splintered. Surfaces of animal enclosures in contact with the animals must be impervious to moisture in order to prevent them from being soaked with urine and waste water and to facilitate the required cleaning and sanitization. The licensee must seal, paint, or otherwise make these surfaces impervious to moisture. The licensee must develop a program of monitoring and maintenance to ensure that all surfaces are impervious to moisture as required by the regulations.

To be corrected by: 6 July 2011

### 3.6 (c) (1) (i)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space. (i) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: Find the

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Date:

Title:

Jun-30-2011



## Inspection Report

mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.

\*\*\*\*

In three enclosures there is not sufficient floor space provided for the animals;

In one enclosure, housing 2 West Highland Terriers puppies, the calculated floor space of the enclosure was measured at 24" x 24"/144" = 4.0 sq. ft. The dogs measured at 14 inches and 15 inches in length. The required floor space for the dogs is (14" + 6")(14" + 6")/144" = 2.8 sq. ft. and (15" + 6")(15" + 6")/144" = 3.7 sq. ft. The combined required floor space for these dogs is 6.5 sq. ft. This enclosure is not large enough for all of the dogs.

In one enclosure, housing 2 West Highland terriers puppies, the calculated floor space of the enclosure was measured at 24" x 37"/144" = 6.2 sq. ft. The dogs measured at 16 inches and 15 inches. The required floor space for the dogs is (15" + 6")(15" + 6")/144" = 3.4 sq. ft. and (16" + 6")(16" + 6")/144" = 3.7 sq. ft. The combined required floor space for these dogs is 7.1 sq. ft. This enclosure is not large enough for all of the dogs.

In one enclosure, housing 3 Poodles, the calculated floor space of the enclosure was measured at 24" x 24"/144" = 4.0 sq. ft. The dogs measured at 11.5", 9", and 11.5". The required floor space for the dogs is 2 x (11.5" + 6")(11.5" + 6")/144" = 2.1 sq. ft per dog or 4.2 sq ft for both of these dogs, and (9" + 6")(9" + 6")/144" = 1.6 sq. ft. The combined required floor space for these 3 dogs is 5.8 sq. ft. This enclosure is not large enough for all of the dogs.

Adequate floor space is required in order to ensure that the animals can make normal postural adjustments and for their health and well-being. The licensee must remove enough dogs from these enclosures to ensure that each animal is provided with adequate floor space for the health and well being of the animals. Licensee must ensure that all animals are provided with adequate floor space at all times.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

### 3.9 (a)

#### FEEDING.

(a) Dogs and cats must be fed at least once each day, except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal. The diet must be appropriate for the individual animal's age and condition.

\*\*\*\*

In a self feeder in a sheltered enclosure, affecting 2 dogs, there was some molding food. This food is no longer palatable and could become contaminated. The licensee must remove this moldy food from this self feeder. The licensee must ensure that the food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal at all times.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

#### Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Jun-27-2011

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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Jun-30-2011

Title:



## Inspection Report

(a) Dogs and cats must be fed at least once each day, except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal. The diet must be appropriate for the individual animal's age and condition.

\*\*\*\*

In a self feeder in a sheltered enclosure, affecting 2 dogs, there was some molding food. This food is no longer palatable and could become contaminated. The licensee must remove this moldy food from this self feeder. The licensee must ensure that the food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal at all times.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

### 3.11 (a)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process. Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning. The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

\*\*\*\*

In at least 5 of the of the outdoor sections of these enclosures there is a greater than a daily accumulation of fecal material between the floor and the wooden support structure underneath. Some of the fecal material had a dry appearance, which can indicate that it is not fresh. The licensee stated that fecal material had not been removed from these sections of the enclosures for two days. Excreta must be removed from primary enclosures daily in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals. Licensee must remove the accumulated fecal material from these enclosures and ensure that all excreta and food waste is removed daily from primary enclosures.

To be corrected by: 23 June 2011

### 3.11 (b) (2)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(b) Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

(2) Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease

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Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Jun-27-2011

#### Received By:

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Date:

Title:

Jun-30-2011





## Inspection Report

hazards.

\*\*\*\*

In the northeastern sheltered facility, the self feeders in the outdoor sections had an accumulation of rust and grime build up in the trough area where the dogs feed from. This grime and rust does not allow for proper sanitization to occur during the cleaning process. The licensee must clean these self feeders to remove the build up of grime and repair or replace the rusted self feeders to ensure that all food and water receptacles can be cleaned and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks, or more often if necessary, to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must ensure that all primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

This affects 5 dogs

To be corrected by: 29 June 2011

### 3.11 (d)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

\*\*\*\*

In an outdoor section of 2 enclosures, affecting 4 dogs, there were bird droppings on the fence and structures within the enclosures. There was also a swallow's nest on one of the upper support beams directly over one of the enclosures. Bird and bird droppings could transmit diseases to the animals. The licensee must clean the bird droppings from the enclosures and remove the bird's nest so as to minimize the potential of disease transmission to the dogs. The licensee must develop an effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests. Licensee must establish and maintain this program so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas at all times.

To be corrected by: 25 June 2011

Inspection was conducted with licensee, ACI Stephanie Osborne, VMO/SACS Tanya A. Tims, VMO/SACS Carolyn McKinney, and VMO/SACS Katheryn Ziegerer. A verbal exit interview was conducted with the licensee upon completion of the inspection and the inspection report sent via certified and regular mail.

#### Prepared By:

STEPHANIE L OSBORNE, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5054

Jun-27-2011

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Jun-30-2011



## Inspection Report

SANDRA ESPEY  
TOM ESPEY

Customer ID: **5667**  
Certificate: **43-A-2354**  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Aug-19-2010

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

### 3.1 (b)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(b) Condition and site. Housing facilities and areas used for storing animal food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Animal areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices and research needs.

The outdoor area surrounding the facility needs a general clean-up. Barrels removed, and torn, blowing shade covers removed or replaced.

Areas in or around housing facilities must be free of waste materials, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials.

To be corrected by September 18, 2010.

This inspection and exit interview was conducted with the owner.

#### Prepared By:

BRENDA PIETROSANTE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 6011

Date:  
Aug-19-2010

#### Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:  
Aug-19-2010

Title:





## Inspection Report

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SANDRA ESPEY  
HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Customer ID: **5667**  
Certificate: **43-A-2354**  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Feb-09-2009

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No non-compliant items were identified during this routine inspection. This inspection was conducted by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Jennifer Schmitz, ACI, and the licensee.

This is a transcribed copy of the original inspection report.

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**Prepared By:**

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

**Date:**  
Mar-24-2009

**Received By:**

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

**Date:**  
Mar-24-2009

Title:



## Inspection Report

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SANDRA ESPEY  
HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Customer ID: **5667**  
Certificate: **43-A-2354**  
Site: 001

TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

Date: Nov-03-2008

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

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### 2.126

#### ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Each dealer, exhibitor, intermediate handler, or carrier, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials:

(1) To enter its place of business.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is the first attempted inspection.

On November 3, 2008 at 1:07 and 1:57 PM, licensee failed to have a responsible person available to conduct an animal welfare inspection.

If your hours of availability have changed, please contact the inspector at 970-494-7470 and leave a message.

This is a transcribed copy of the original inspection report.

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#### Prepared By:

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Mar-24-2009

#### Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-24-2009



## Inspection Report

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SANDRA ESPEY  
TOM ESPEY

Customer ID: **5667**

Certificate: **43-A-2354**

Site: 001

TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-17-2008

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

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No non-compliant items were identified during this routine inspection.

This inspection was conducted by Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, Jennifer Schmitz, ACI, and the licensee.

An exit conference was conducted at the time of the inspection.

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**Prepared By:**

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Jul-18-2008

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Jul-18-2008





## Inspection Report

SANDRA ESPEY  
HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Customer ID: 5667  
Certificate: 43-A-2354  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Apr-01-2008

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

### 2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

\*\*\*\*\*

17 dogs were identified at the facility that need hair coat maintenance due to excessive matting of the hair coat and/or caking of fecal material around the anus of the animal. These animals included 3 cocker spaniels, 4 Cairn terriers, 3 "Scotties", and 7 "Westies". Matting of the hair coat can be painful, lead to the development of skin infections, and reduces the ability of the hair coat to insulate the animal. The licensee must remove the matted hair and fecal material from these animals. The licensee must develop a program of hair coat monitoring and maintenance in order to ensure that all animals receive hair coat maintenance as needed.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on October 31, 2007 and December 10, 2007.

### 3.1 (c) (3)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

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In a shed that is being used to house dogs for the winter, a strong ammonia and fecal odor was noted by both inspectors. The shelters, self-feeders, and floor of this building had an excessive buildup of dirt, grime, soil, and

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KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Apr-07-2008

#### Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Apr-08-2008



## Inspection Report

excreta. The dogs in this shed were soiled with dirt and excreta. All hard surfaces in contact with dogs must be spot-cleaned daily and must be cleaned and sanitized once every two weeks or more often if necessary to prevent/eliminate odors, pests, and disease hazards and to protect the health and well-being of the animals. All other surfaces within housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices and to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The licensee must clean and sanitize all hard surfaces in this building at least every two weeks or more often if necessary to prevent/eliminate odors, pests, and disease hazard, to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices, and to prevent soiling of the dogs.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: May 15, 2008

### 3.4 (c)

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

\*\*\*\*\*

Licensee is in the process of updating outdoor enclosures. In the pens that have not yet been updated, some areas are worn and/or in need of maintenance:

\*Wood used to frame dividers and gates is no longer impervious to moisture in some pens. Some surfaces have become chewed or scratched. All surfaces in contact with the animals must be impervious to moisture.

\*Cattle panel used as enclosure walls have become rusted. Rusty metal can not be properly cleaned and sanitized. Rusty metal must be treated or replaced to ensure that the pens can be properly sanitized.

\*The wood supports for some of the plastic barrels used for shelter are no longer impervious to moisture and were wet and soiled. These supports must be cleaned and sealed or replaced.

\*Some of the chain link used to construct enclosures has become rusty. Some of the chain link is no longer stretched tightly. Other chain link has become chewed and has protruding wire. All chain link must be maintained on a regular basis in order to securely contain the animals, to prevent animal injury, and in order to securely contain the animals.

This item was also not in compliance on October 31, 2007 and December 10, 2007. The licensee is still within the original correction date of May 15, 2008.

### 3.9 (b)

#### FEEDING.

b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

#### Date:

Apr-07-2008

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

#### Date:

Apr-08-2008

Title:



## Inspection Report

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located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 12 food receptacles were identified in the facility that were covered with an excessive amount of dirt and grime or that were chewed to the point that the surface was pitted and the feeder could no longer be effectively cleaned and sanitized. All feeders must be made in such a way that they can be easily cleaned and sanitized and must be kept clean and sanitized in order to prevent contamination of the feed. Licensee must clean, sanitize, and repair or replace these feeders. Licensee must ensure that all food receptacles are kept cleaned and sanitized as required by the regulations.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: April 8, 2008

An exit conference was conduct with Tanya Tims, SACS, Katheryn Ziegerer, VMO, and the licensees on April 1, 2008.

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Apr-08-2008





## Inspection Report

SANDRA ESPEY  
TOM ESPEY

Customer ID: 5667  
Certificate: 43-A-2354  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Dec-10-2007

### 2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:  
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

Several dogs were identified that need medical care:

\* An unidentified cocker spaniel was observed with its right eye appearing to be approximately 50% larger than its left. An increased quantity of the white part of the eye was visible. The licensee stated that this animal had been evaluated by a veterinarian in the past but no documentation of a diagnosis or treatment plan was available. This animal must be re-evaluated by a veterinarian in order to obtain an adequate diagnosis and treatment plan within the next week. Licensee must obtain written documentation of the diagnosis and treatment plan to be provided to the inspector upon request.

\* An unidentified Chihuahua and an unidentified bichon frise were observed with severely overgrown nails. The Chihuahua's nails were so overgrown that they were causing the feet to splay into an abnormal position. The licensee must trim the nails on these dogs and develop a program of monitoring and maintenance to ensure that the nails of dogs receive appropriate care to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

\* At least four dogs were observed with excessive matting of the hair coat (an unidentified schnauzer, an unidentified chocolate cocker spaniel, an unidentified female dog, an unidentified female Pekingese). The ears on the chocolate cocker spaniel were thickened due to the severe matting of the fur. Licensee must remove the matting on these dogs within the next week. Licensee must develop a program of monitoring and maintenance to ensure that hair coats are maintained appropriately.

Licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care in a timely manner.

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on October 31, 2007. The original correction date was November 1, 2007.

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Date:  
Dec-14-2007

Title:



## Inspection Report

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### 2.130

#### MINIMUM AGE REQUIREMENTS.

No dog or cat shall be delivered by any person to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation, in commerce, or shall be transported in commerce by any person, except to a registered research facility, unless such dog or cat is at least eight (8) weeks of age and has been weaned.

Licensee transported three shipments of puppies that contained dogs that were less than eight weeks of age:

\* On July 5, 2007, licensee transported four puppies that were born on June 10, 2007 to a broker in Nebraska. These animals should not have been transported in commerce prior to August 5, 2007.

\* On August 22, 2007, licensee transported three puppies that were born on June 29, 2007 to a kennel in Nebraska. These animals should not have been transported in commerce prior to August 24, 2007.

\* On September 8, 2007, licensee transported six puppies that were born on July 15, 2007 to a kennel in Nebraska. These animals should not have been transported in commerce prior to September 9, 2007.

Licensee must ensure that all animals transported in commerce are at least eight weeks of age and have been weaned.

To be corrected immediately.

### 3.1 (a)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

At least 5 broken dog doors were observed throughout the facility. Most of these doors had broken hinges causing the door to not appropriately cover the opening and posing a potential injury hazard for the animals. All housing facilities must be kept in good repair to protect the health and well-being of the animals. Licensee must repair or replace all broken dog doors. Licensee must ensure that all housing facilities are kept in good repair at all times.

To be corrected by: December 28, 2007

### 3.1 (c) (1) (ii)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--

(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

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Dec-12-2007

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Dec-14-2007



## Inspection Report

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- (ii) Be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

Within the facility, several enclosures were noted that contained sharp points that could injure the animals:

\* In an enclosure containing two basset hounds, the chain link gate has been chewed and pulled leading to the development of sharp points that could injure the animals.

\* In an enclosure containing two Cairn terriers, the wire in the corner of a gate has been broken producing sharp points that could injure the animals.

\* In a sheltered enclosure containing two golden retrievers, the wire around the entrance to the outside portion of the enclosure has exposed sharp points that could injure the animals.

The licensee must repair these areas noted with sharp points, and licensee must develop a program of monitoring and maintenance to detect areas of sharp points and repair them as they occur.

To be corrected by: December 21, 2007

### 3.1 (f)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times. Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must not be kept in food storage or food preparation areas, food freezers, food refrigerators, or animal areas.

At least 9 uncovered buckets filled with feces were located throughout the facility in close proximity to animal enclosures. All trash containers in housing facility must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times, in order to protect the health of the animals. Licensee must ensure that all trash containers have tightly fitted lids and that animal waste is not kept in animal areas.

To be corrected by: December 21, 2007

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#### Prepared By:

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Dec-12-2007

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

#### Date:

Title:

Dec-14-2007





## Inspection Report

### 3.4 (c)

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

Licensee is in the process of updating outdoor enclosures. In the pens that have not yet been updated, some areas are worn and/or in need of maintenance:

\*Wood used to frame dividers and gates is no longer impervious in some pens. Some surfaces have become chewed or scratched. All surfaces in contact with the animals must be impervious to moisture.

\*Cattle panel used as enclosure walls have become rusted. Rusty metal can not be properly cleaned and sanitized. Rusty metal must be treated or replaced to ensure that the pens can be properly sanitized.

\*The wood supports for some of the plastic barrels used for shelter are no longer impervious to moisture and were wet and soiled. These supports must be cleaned and sealed or replaced.

\*Some of the chain link used to construct enclosures has become rusty. Some of the chain link is no longer stretched tightly. Other chain link has become chewed and has protruding wire. All chain link must be maintained on a regular basis in order to securely contain the animals, to prevent animal injury, and in order to ensure that it can be properly cleaned and sanitized.

All surfaces in contact with animals must be impervious to moisture in order to protect the health of the animals. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis, to ensure that they can be appropriately cleaned and sanitized, to prevent animal injury, and in order to ensure that the enclosures securely contain the animals.

This item was also not in compliance on October 31, 2007. Licensee is still within the original correction date of May 15, 2008.

### 3.6 (a) (2) (x)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements.

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:

(x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

Broken wires on the floor of an enclosure containing 6 puppies created an opening large enough that the puppies' feet could pass through it. Floors in enclosures must not allow the animals' feet to pass through any openings in the floor, to prevent injury or entrapment. Licensee must repair or replace this floor in order to ensure that dogs' feet can

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#### Date:

Dec-14-2007

Title:



## Inspection Report

not pass through any opening in the wire. Licensee must develop a program of monitoring and maintenance in order to ensure that no animals' feet can pass through any openings in floors at any time.

To be corrected by: December 21, 2007

### 3.11 (a)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process. Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning. The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

An excessive quantity of fecal material was present in enclosures in at least seven sheltered housing facilities. Enclosures contain so much fecal material that it is difficult for most dogs to walk without stepping in it. One food bowl was observed to be heaping with a large quantity of fecal material. Some of the fecal material in the enclosures was dried, frozen, or covered with hair indicating that it had been present for longer than 24 hours. Licensee stated that some enclosures had not been cleaned since Saturday and that generally enclosures are cleaned at least weekly or sometimes more often.

In a building that is used as winter housing for some of the small breed dogs, there was a strong odor. The floors were moist throughout the building, and the air was humid.

In order to protect the health and well-being of the animals the licensee must ensure that all enclosures are cleaned in compliance with the regulations: fecal material must be removed from within primary enclosures on a daily basis or more often if necessary to prevent soiling of the dogs, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors; standing water must be removed from the enclosures.

To be corrected by: December 21, 2007

### 3.11 (d)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

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In at least three sheltered housing facilities, evidence of rodent activity was noted by the presence of significant quantities of mouse droppings or the presence of rodent burrows. In one section of the outdoor housing facilities, an excessive quantity of bird droppings were noted on top of self-feeders, dog shelters, and on the ice of one water container. Rodent and bird pests can transmit diseases to dogs. Licensee must develop an effective program of pest control in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals and to reduce contamination by pests in all animal areas.

To be corrected by: December 28, 2007

Licensee refused to participate in an exit conference at 4:20 PM on December 13, 2007 at the facility location and would not schedule a time to complete one in person or on the phone at a future time.

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**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Dec-12-2007

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Dec-14-2007





## Inspection Report

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SANDRA ESPEY  
HAPPY DAWG HOLLOW  
27575 LIBERTY RD

Customer ID: **5667**  
Certificate: **43-A-2354**  
Site: 001  
TOM & SANDRA ESPEY

MARYVILLE, MO 64468

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: Oct-31-2007

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### 2.40 (a) (1)

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.

(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor

Licensee has recently changed attending veterinarians and has not yet developed a new written program of veterinary care. A written program of veterinary care is required when employing a part-time veterinarian.

Licensee must develop a written program of veterinary care with their current attending veterinarian in order to ensure that the animals receive adequate veterinary care.

To be corrected by: November 10, 2007

### 2.40 (b) (2)

#### DIRECT NCI

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

Three dogs were observed that need medical care:

\* One unidentified female Jack Russell Terrier had torn up her mouth and had loose flaps of skin on her lips. The licensee stated that she fights with other dogs.

\* One Jack Russell Terrier named Jamberee (Microchip 4616297E2F) was observed with abrasions on her face and the nail on toe #3 on her right front foot appears to have been torn off.

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KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Oct-31-2007

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Oct-31-2007



## Inspection Report

\* One male cocker spaniel (Microchip 4559295112) had areas of hairloss on his flanks, back of his thighs, and around his eyes. The licensee has treated him with ivermectin in the past, but the hairloss has returned.

The licensee needs to consult with their attending veterinarian concerning appropriate diagnosis and treatment for these animals. Licensee should obtain written documentation of the veterinarian's diagnosis and treatment plan to provide the inspector upon request.

All animals must receive appropriate veterinary care when required.

To be corrected by: Close of business November 1, 2007

### 3.4 (b) (4) REPEAT DIRECT NCI OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(b) Shelter from the elements. Outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the shelter structures, one or more separate outside areas of shade must be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun. Shelters in outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must contain a roof, four sides, and a floor, and must:

(4) Contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 deg. F (10 deg. C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 deg. F (1.7 deg. C) or lower.

During the inspection, air temperatures were 40 degrees F. None of the shelters contained bedding material. One female Cairn terrier (Microchip 47112E7D68) was observed shivering. Licensee stated that this dog had just been moved outside. All animals must have clean, dry bedding when temperatures fall below 50 degrees F, and additional clean, dry bedding is required when temperatures are below 35 degrees.

On the previous inspection on October 24, 2006, the outdoor temperature was 45 degrees F, and none of the dogs had bedding.

Clean dry bedding must be provided in shelters for all animals when temperatures are below 50 degrees F, and additional clean, dry bedding must be provided when temperatures are below 35 degrees F.

This is a repeat violation. Original correction date was October 25, 2006.

### 3.4 (c) OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as shelter structures. The floors

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Oct-31-2007

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Title:

Oct-31-2007



## Inspection Report

of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities--including houses, dens, etc.--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled.

Licensee is in the process of updating outdoor enclosures. In the pens that have not yet been updated, some areas are worn and/or in need of maintenance:

- \* Wood used to frame dividers and gates is no longer impervious in some pens. Some surfaces have become chewed or scratched. All surfaces in contact with the animals must be impervious to moisture.
- \* Cattle panels used as enclosure walls have become rusted. Rusty metal can not be properly cleaned and sanitized. Rusty metal must be treated or replaced to ensure that the pens can be properly sanitized.
- \* The wood supports for some of the plastic barrels used for shelter are no longer impervious to moisture and were wet and soiled. These supports must be cleaned and sealed or replaced.
- \* Some of the chain length used to construct enclosures has become rusty. Some of the chain length is no longer stretched tightly. Other chain length has become chewed and has protruding wire. All chain length must be maintained on a regular basis in order to securely contain the animals, to prevent animal injury, and in order to ensure that it can be properly cleaned and sanitized.

All surfaces in contact with animals must be impervious to moisture in order to protect the health of the animals. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis, to ensure that they can be appropriately cleaned and sanitized, to prevent animal injury, and to ensure that enclosures securely contain the animals.

To be corrected by: May 15, 2007

### 3.6 (c) (1) (i)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--

(1) Space.

(i) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: Find the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.

One enclosure housing 7 weaned cocker spaniel puppies had 6.25 square feet of floor space. The puppies were 15 inches long. Seven puppies of this size require 21.42 square feet of floor space. Their current enclosure does not provide adequate floor space. These dogs must be moved to enclosures that provide adequate floor space.

#### Prepared By:

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Oct-31-2007



## Inspection Report

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All dogs must be provided with adequate floor space at all times.

To be corrected by: End of day October 31, 2007

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**Prepared By:**

KATHERYN ZIEGERER, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5052

Oct-31-2007

**Received By:**

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**Date:**

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